

REMARKS

A replacement sheet which formalizes the drawing currently on file is enclosed. No other changes have been made. Approval by the Examiner is respectfully requested.

Claims 1 was rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Yukinobu et al (6,511,614) Claim 2 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yukinobu et al (6,511,614)

Claim 1 is the only independent claim in this application and will briefly be reviewed. A method for forming a homogeneous mixture of powders of organic and including a dopant and a host are combined. The organic materials are combined and then emulsified and the emulsified organic materials are mixed to form a homogeneous mixture of organic materials. As will be discussed below, Yukinobu et al do not form an emulsion which is an important feature of the present invention.

In the method of claim 1 the emulsified mixture is heated and a solid homogeneous organic mixture is formed. This solid is then pulverized and compacted to form a pellet.

Turning now to Yukinobu et al, teach forming pellets of materials including ITO under pressure. In col. 1, the coating of a transparent electroconductive ink which uses ITO is discussed. Yukinobu et al is concerned with providing improvements in the ITO which is an inorganic material. In col. 3, lines 1-10 an emulsion is not formed but a paste is made. Later in this column, an aqueous solution of ITO containing indium ions and nitrato ions is concentrated in a slurry and a powder of aciculae is separated from the slurry. Aciculae is a needle shaped structure of ITO. This material is then mixed with other ITO materials and finally a powder is produced. This is a mixture of two different forms of ITO. It has nothing to do with forming a homogeneous mixture of organic materials having a host and a dopant. Furthermore, no where is an emulsion formed or used. Yukinobu et al's process is not usable for forming a light emitting device but for providing an electroconductive ink.

The present invention is an effective way inexpensively forming a homogeneous mixture and there is no chemical alteration of the integrity of the preformed organic molecules in forming these mixtures. As Applicants

understand it, Yukinobu et al is cited for the proposition that a particular organic material can be made by a process which includes ITO inorganic materials used for a totally different purpose in an nonanalogous art.

It is believed there is no motivation in Yukinobu et al for the present invention which has no disclosure of process of claim 1 for mixing a host and dopant organic materials to form a homogeneous mixture.

Claim 2 depends upon claim 1 and should be allowed along with it.

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yukinobu et al (6,511,614) in view of Chaklader (2002/00485458) Claims 4-6 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yukinobu et al (6,511,614) in view of Saegusa (5,840,267) Claims 6 and 7 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yukinobu et al in view of Tsubota et al (4,178,182)

Yukinobu et al was discussed above.

Chaklader also teaches palletizing powders, but also does not have any suggestion of the present invention set forth in claim 1.

Saegusa uses an ultrasonic horn but has nothing to do with forming a mixture of homogeneous organic materials and does not disclose or suggest the subject matter of claim 1.

Tsubota et al relates to a photographic element and does use a ultrasonic horn but for an entirely different purpose than a method of forming a homogeneous mixture as in claim 1.

If there are any problems with this response, Applicants' attorney would appreciate a telephone call.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed none of the references, taken singly or in combination, disclose the claimed invention. Accordingly, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance, the notice of which is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Attorney for Applicant(s)
Registration No. 22,363

Raymond L. Owens/das
Rochester, NY 14650
Telephone: 585-477-4653
Facsimile: 585-477-4646

If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.

Amendments to the Drawings

A replacement sheet for Fig. 1 is enclosed which formalize the drawing which was submitted with the application. No other changes have been made.